

POLICY IN CHINA FIXED.

Continued from first page.

Peking and obtain Manchuria in return for benefits conferred Germany. In opposing that policy and making a counter proposal for the surrender and punishment of the guilty mandarins, was filling the pause and allowing Count von Waldersee time for reaching China and assuming command of the international forces. Chinese negotiations have been working from the outset for the protection of the Empire and striving to break up any concerted action of the Powers. Whether they have claimed authority from the Emperor or have offered to produce the Emperor under adequate guarantees of safety, or have reported that she was out of reach in Shan-Se, they have been seeking to make peace on the basis of her retention of power. The same motive is disclosed in the explanation offered by the Chinese Minister here that the Viceroy and Governors are empowered by an Imperial edict to exterminate the Boxers and open the way for peace with the Powers. After all these moves for position the real game is now opening in earnest. Russian troops will remain in Peking. Count von Waldersee is close at hand, and the chief question to be settled is whether the Emperor shall be allowed to return to the Forbidden City and resume her despotic sway after being more responsible than any of her mandarins for the reign of terror and bloodshed.

L. N. F.

ALL INQUIRIES ANSWERED

PURPOSES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA FULLY DISCLOSED.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 21.—The United States Government has made full and complete answers to the various important inquiries that have been addressed to it by the Powers relative to the Chinese trouble. Moreover, it has gone further and has made a disclosure of all its purposes, and, as a member of the Administration expresses it, it has thrown its hand open on the table. This action was taken after the Cabinet meeting to-day, and a luncheon at the White House that followed served to reduce the discussion to the ultimate form.

At 3:30 o'clock Minister Wu called by appointment on Acting Secretary Hill, and a memorandum was handed to him embodying the response of the United States Government to the request of Prince Ching, that Mr. Conger or some other person be immediately empowered to begin negotiations with the Chinese authorities for a final settlement. The Minister came away with a dissatisfied expression on his face.

Next came M. Thibaut, the French Chargé d'Affaires. A few minutes' conversation sufficed to impart to him orally an answer to his own verbal inquiry.

Then Baron von Sternburg, the German Chargé d'Affaires, who had been informed of the readiness of the State Department to make answer to the German note, called and received that answer. He hastened away to send it to his Government.

The Department then sent the answer to the Russian inquiry forward by messenger, and sent cable dispatches containing the substance of the answers to its diplomatic representatives abroad. Thus closed one of the most interesting and important phases of the Chinese entanglement.

The State Department absolutely refused to make any statement as to the nature of the answers, taking the ground that to do so would be a violation of the diplomatic proprieties. However, as it is believed that all these answers will have reached their destinations abroad by to-morrow, it was promised that the text of the communications should be given to the press to-morrow afternoon. The diplomats who received the messages here adopted the same attitude. The President himself, it seems, had given instructions that every effort should be made to maintain secrecy in this matter until the official disclosure.

GERMAN PROPOSAL DECLINED.

It is known, however, that the German proposal, that negotiations with China be deferred until the persons responsible for the Peking outrages have been surrendered to the allies, has failed of approval by this Government. The declaration has been conveyed in a manner which cannot give offence, but it is believed that the United States Government cannot recognize the principle that a country may be called upon to surrender its own citizens to a foreign Power or Powers for punishment. The Government does not relinquish the idea of the ultimate punishment of the offenders when they are properly identified, but it does not believe that the pursuit of this object should put a stop to all negotiations.

The idea of a commission to adjust the difficulties with China is again brought forward, and it is suggested that such a commission on the part of the United States may either form part of the joint international commission which it is hoped will be appointed for this purpose, or, in the event of failure to secure joint action, the members can go on and deal directly with China for a settlement. The names of Minister Conger, General James H. Wilson and Mr. Rockhill are mentioned as members.

It is believed that the outcome, from a military point of view, of to-day's action will be the withdrawal of all but one regiment of the American troops from China to Manila, where they can be held ready to return in an emergency. General Chaffee probably will remain in China in command of the force there, which will be regarded simply as a legation guard.

One fact concerning the answers that was learned officially is that they contain no new proposition; they simply clear away the debris of unanswered inquiries.

MISSIONARIES TORTURED IN HU-NAN. AWFUL ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY CHINESE-FRIENDLY ACTION OF VICEROYS.

Washington, Sept. 21.—An official communication, coming through diplomatic channels, was brought to the attention of the State Department to-day, giving information as to conditions in the Yangtze-Kiang Valley, and also giving detailed and fully authenticated instances of atrocities committed by Chinese troops in the Province of Hu-Nan on Christian missionaries. The account is given by one of the missionaries who escaped, and who makes the report through the officials of the Government now forwarding it to Washington.

In one case, it is said, a missionary had his eyes burned out, then a portion of his body was cut off, and finally a red-hot staff was driven through his back. In another case a missionary was wrapped in cotton, the cotton was soaked in oil and the mass set on fire. The missionary was burned to death.

Concerning conditions in the Yangtze-Kiang Valley, the report says that the Viceroy there has exercised a most pacific influence, despite orders to the contrary from Peking. It appears that the Peking Government ordered the Viceroy to assemble a large army and march it to the North; but as the Viceroy was opposed to an anti-foreign crusade the order was not executed. Instead of that, one of the officials assembled an army of the thousand undisciplined coolies, who marched north, as a formal

COMPLIANCE WITH THE ORDER. THIS ACTION OF THE VICE-ROY IN RESISTING THE INFLUENCE FROM PEKING AGAINST FOREIGNERS IS SAID TO HAVE HAD AN IMPORTANT EFFECT IN PREVENTING A GENERAL SPREAD OF DISORDER.

CONFERENCE OF MANY DENOMINATIONS DECIDES TO GO AHEAD—ADDRESS TO THE CHURCHES.

The conference on Chinese missions for all denominations, held under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, went into session to-day at the Presbyterian Church, near the City Hall. The conference was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the same Board, explained the purpose of the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Henry N. Cobb, president of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, was elected chairman of the meeting, and Dr. Brown its secretary.

At its close, the following statement was given out by Dr. Brown, the secretary:

The conference was an informal one. It has no executive power and cannot pass on any question in a final manner. The conclusions set forth will be reported by the delegates to the various boards which will be held in the near future. It carries considerable weight with those bodies.

It was unanimously voted that while the outbreak of the Boxer movement has seriously interfered with missionary work in that country, there is no real ground for discouragement, and that work there should be resumed as early as possible.

The Rev. R. P. Mackay, of Toronto, Presbyterian, and the Rev. J. D. Smith, of Boston, Congregationalist, and the Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, Baptist, of Boston, were appointed as a committee to prepare an address to the churches of the United States and Canada on the present situation in China, beginning on October 28, with a memorial service for the martyred missionaries and native Christians, and a taking up of special gifts for relief and reconstruction.

Only two boards of those represented in China reported loss of any of their missionaries by death. The American Board of Foreign Missions lost 6 men, 7 women and 5 children. The Presbyterian Board, 3 men, 2 women and 3 children, a total of 18 missionaries and 5 children.

The conference expressed great sympathy for the Chinese Christians, and was deeply moved by their fidelity under the persecution and suffering to which they have been subjected. The conference endorsed the appeal of Minister Conger to the people of the United States for relief contributions, and considered the Chinese Church as a suffering body in equal measure with the starving population of famine-stricken India.

The Rev. Dr. A. Sutherland and F. F. Ellinwood, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, presented the same to the joint conference of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the Presbyterian Board, the Congregational Board, and the Baptist Board, which will be held in this city next January.

It was the judgment of the conference that in the actual cost of property destroyed and expenses incurred on account of the trouble should be reported. By a vote of 12 to 7 it was also held that the Chinese Church should be included. This only when such loss shall have been reported.

The conference adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

MR. ROCKHILL IN PEKING.

Washington, Sept. 21.—A cable dispatch was received at the State Department this morning from Minister Conger, dated Peking, September 17, announcing the arrival of Commissioner Rockhill at Peking on that date. Mr. Conger made no statement as to conditions in the Chinese capital.

MAIL FOR TROOPS IN CHINA.

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This action will facilitate a more speedy and satisfactory operation of the Army postal system in China and relieve the military authorities of much inconvenience. Mr. Robinson was assigned to similar duties in Porto Rico, where he conducted the Army mail service for some time, and he has such skill that when it became necessary to have some one to direct the mails in China he was selected by the Postmaster-General for the place. He is an experienced and popular employee.

SICK AND WOUNDED AT NAGASAKI.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Quartermaster-General Ludington has received a message from Quartermaster Hyde, saying that the hospital ship Relief arrived at Nagasaki yesterday from Tokyo, with sick and wounded soldiers. The ship was brought to the United States on the first regular transports from Manila touching at Nagasaki.

FUND FOR CHRISTIAN NATIVES.

Charles W. Hand, treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, yesterday gave out an additional list of subscriptions for the relief of the Christian natives in China who had to abandon their homes to save their lives. The subscriptions amount to \$67.91, which, with previous subscriptions of \$4,328.38, makes a total of \$5,006.29. The subscriptions of \$25 and over are: Pluckemin Church, \$25; W. L. H. 25; "A Friend" through M. A. 100; L. S. 25; St. John's Women's Auxiliary, \$21.81; Washington Covenant Church, \$20; Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, \$20; and W. F. Gates, \$20.

FUN AT A CLAMBAKE.

Two New-York Athletic Club members may be disciplined in consequence.

The New-York Athletic Club members felt so good over the victorious career of their athletes abroad that they decided to celebrate the return to this country with a clambake at Travers Island, the country home of this admirable athletic institution. A genuine clambake has been known to make even the most despondent person feel dignified and really become a "good fellow" for the time being. The members and their friends enjoyed the bake to their full satisfaction, and the accompanying beverages, as a matter of course, did not lack proper attention.

All went well until a couple of the clubmen decided to hurl empty champagne bottles at the bass drum. Some of the other club members captured the drum, and were parading around the field when the bottle throwing demolished the drum. A waiter was also struck by one of the missiles and injured slightly. President Van Wormer saw that the "fun" had gone far enough, and promptly ordered hostilities to cease, which they did immediately. Charges of unbecoming conduct have been preferred against two of the members, E. B. Sager and John F. Baudouine, and their cases will come up before the Board of Governors of the club at the meeting to be held on October 3.

ICE TRUST CASES ARGUED.

Hearing at Saratoga before Supreme Court.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 21.—In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, 1114 Judicial Building, to-day were argued the Ice Trust cases. They appear on the calendar as The People of the State of New-York on the relation of Charles W. Morse, appellant, against Myer Nussbaum, an alleged referee, and John C. Davies, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, respondents; also on the relation of the American Ice Company, appellant, against same in the matter of the petition of Attorney-General Davies for an order directing Robert A. Scott, Charles W. Morse and John C. Davies, respondents, to appear before a referee for examination under oath as to the facts of the case. The cases were argued by Attorney-General Davies, P. L. Payne appeared for the Ice Trust.

PORTSMOUTH CELEBRATION ENDED.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 21.—Governor Johnston of Alabama and his party, who have been the guests of the State of New-Hampshire for the last five days, said goodbye to their hosts in this city this evening.

FOR APARTMENT SEEKERS.

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NO HALT IN MISSION WORK.

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LORD ROBERTS'S RETURN.

PREPARATIONS AT CAPE TOWN TO WELCOME THE FIELD MARSHAL.

[Copyright, 1900, by T. T. New York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Sept. 22, 6 a. m.—When and how Lord Roberts will return from South Africa depends upon the views of the veteran Field Marshal himself and the course of events. That is the impression "The Telegraph" representative gained as the result of a visit to the War Office. None of the officials would confirm the statement that he is coming home within a month. Cape Town, however, is already preparing a great welcome for him, and it is believed that he will sail for England shortly.

Two dispatches from Lord Roberts are published to-day, one telling of the release of British captives, and showing that the Boers have made prisoners of their fellow countrymen who refused to break the oath of neutrality, and the other describing a further advance to the Portuguese frontier, incidentally mentioning that the Boers have been scattered at Doornberg, and that there is now no organized resistance in the southern region of the Orange River Colony.

I. N. F.

BRITISH ELECTION MANIFESTOS.

GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION LEADERS APPEAL TO THE VOTERS.

London, Sept. 22.—A flood of election manifestos appears in the morning papers. The Conservative candidates, following the lead of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, give the successful war the first place in their campaign. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in their addresses, denounce the "unprecedented precipitancy of a dissolution in order to snatch a hasty judgment on an incomplete register of voters."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt refuses to regard an "ephemeral war" as the sole test of good government, declaring that, although from the moment of the Boer invasion he had supported the Government, he has not changed his original opinion that the needed reforms might have been attained without war.

"The result of the Government's policy," says Sir William, "is that we are now the best hated country in the world, and burdened with the accumulated debt and an increased taxation. We may well regard our national finance with the gravest apprehension. The cost of the war will not fall short of £100,000,000."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman dwells upon the "failure of the Government's diplomacy and preparations for war," and upon the "miscalculation of Boer strength." He contends that the struggle might have been avoided, and points out that there has been a series of difficulties and critical situations all over the world since the Government came into office. Dealing with home reforms, Sir Henry says:

Above all stands the necessity of readjusting the power of the two chambers in order to prevent the people's representatives will from being set at naught by irresponsible authorities.

REPORTS FROM LORD ROBERTS.

POLE-CAREW CAPTURES CARS OF FLOUR AND COFFEE AND DAMAGED ENGINES.

London, Sept. 21.—The War Office gave out the following dispatch from Lord Roberts this evening:

Waterbush, Sept. 20.—Pole-Carew reached Kaapmuiden yesterday. Practically there was no road, and a way had to be cut through jungles intersected by ravines. He captured thirty-eight cars of flour, one car of coffee and nineteen damaged engines at Waterbush.

Yesterday evening Lieutenant U. P. Clarke was shot, but not fatally, while making the rounds, by a sentry. He either did not hear the challenge or the sentry did not hear his reply.

Further reports from Lord Roberts say the Boers who remain in the field include a few irreconcilables, but that the majority are fighting under compulsion.

General Delarey, it is added, holds three hundred burghers as prisoners in his laager.

TREASON BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

Cape Town, Sept. 21.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day the Treason bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 46 to 37.

The clause in the third chapter of the bill disfranchising convicted rebels for five years was adopted by a majority of ten on September 16, the House rejecting an amendment by Mr. Molteno to the effect that the rank and file should not be punished, but should be called upon to give security for their future good behavior.

MURDERER OF A CONSUL SENTENCED.

Beira, Portuguese East Africa, Sept. 21.—Guilser, the German-American who murdered the British Consul here, J. E. McMaster, in July last, has been sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment to the West Coast of Africa.

RUSSIA WANTS TO BORROW HERE.

London, Sept. 22.—Russia, according to the Copenhagen correspondence, is anxious to raise a loan in New-York; but it is believed in the Danish capital that she has no chance to succeed.

At the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, fiscal agents of the Russian Government, it was said yesterday that the reports from London saying that the Russian Government was seeking to borrow money in this country were probably nothing more than an echo of the loan placed several months ago for the purpose of building the Vladivostok Railroad.

WILL NOT RELIEVE LOMBARD STREET.

London, Sept. 21.—Discussing the financial situation, "The Statist" says:

The negotiation of the German loan bonds in New-York, although contributing to relieve the London market, will not relieve the financial situation in Germany, may not, as seems to be expected, have the indirect effect to ease rates in Lombard Street. It is believed, however, that the loan in New-York by Germany has been renewed instead of liquidated by the proceeds of the loan, and that the bank has yet offered facilities for the importation of gold.

It is more than suspected that the American loan, which is being raised in New-York, will be drawn by drawing credits on London. They took £300,000, German gold, out of the Bank of England to-day, and the directors of the bank immediately raised the selling price to 76s 9d. Another hardening influence is the increase in the supply of American bills now being offered.

ANNEXATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

ISLAND GROUPS GATHERED IN BY FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Melbourne, Victoria, Sept. 21.—The Kurutu and Tabu islands were formally annexed to France by the Governor of Tahiti on August 21, at the request of the natives.

Wellington, New-Zealand, Sept. 21.—Richard John Seddon, Premier of New-Zealand, announced to-day in the House of Representatives the annexation of Cook Islands, southwest of the Society Islands, with the consent of the Rarotonga chiefs. This step is a counter move to meet the French annexations of the Tubuai and Rurutu Islands.

The Tubuai (not Tabua) Islands, or Tooboo Islands, are more generally known as the Austral Archipelago, a group of islands in the Pacific south of the Society Islands and southwest of the Low Archipelago. They are small, but have been populous.

The Rurutu Island (not Kurutu) is a small island almost due north of the Tubuai Islands. It is not of great importance.

The island of Tahiti, formerly written Otaheite, is a beautiful island in the Pacific Ocean, and the principal of the Society Islands group. It is situated north of Rurutu, and forms part of a number of islands under French control.

ROOSEVELT AT SALT LAKE.

WARMLY RECEIVED BY ROUGH RIDERS—HE MAKES TWO SPEECHES.

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 21.—Governor Roosevelt's special train reached this city at 10:30 a. m. The party rested at Ogden last night, and started for Salt Lake at 9:30. Governor Richards and Senator Warren, of Wyoming, were on board. Senator Shoup, of Idaho, and Senator Carter, of Montana, were also with the party.

At Salt Lake the train was met by a great number of people and by a brigade of Rough Riders, who escorted the Governor through the principal streets, where flattering demonstrations took place. Governor Roosevelt was met by R. C. Keene, National Committeeman from Missouri, and Perry S. Heath, secretary of the National Committee. One hundred and fifty mounted cowboys were drawn up in front of the club. The Governor was persuaded to mount a horse and take a gallop. Governor Roosevelt remarked to the captain of the troop: "Now, boys, off on a gallop. This was done, and the column of horsemen disappeared about an hour.

At Saltair this afternoon a large meeting was held. Governor Roosevelt and others spoke. The principal meeting was held this evening at the Salt Lake Theatre.

NO APATHY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL SMITH SAYS THE GREATEST ACTIVITY PREVAILS.

Washington, Sept. 21 (Special).—Postmaster-General Smith returned to Washington this afternoon from West Virginia, where he went to deliver a series of campaign speeches. He spoke at Charleston and Huntington. At the former place the wigwag in which State political conventions are held was packed to the walls with one of the most enthusiastic audiences he ever addressed, and at Huntington the meeting was equally large, so that the Republican apathy in any part of the State is traversed, but on the contrary the greatest political activity prevailed everywhere, and everybody with whom he conversed was confident that McKinley would carry the State by a large majority than he received in 1896. The Congress fights in the 11th and 15th districts are already on, and the fight for the State is already in progress. The fight for the Legislature will probably be close, with the chances slightly in favor of the Republicans.

STONE RAISES SOME MONEY.

The Democratic National Committee acquired a press agent yesterday and started in to work. It looked as if some money had been acquired somewhere, too. There was a rumor that Colonel Wetmore, of St. Louis, had made a liberal contribution. He gave the National Committee \$5,000. Colonel Wetmore smashes trusts by selling out to them at a big profit and then building a new opposition plant. He is a millionaire tobacco man of St. Louis, and is a warm friend of Bryan. He said that he merely dropped into the National headquarters to see the committee, and that he had a big check book and began issuing checks.

There was a report yesterday that Richard Croker had come to New-York and attend the big mass meeting in Bryan's honor at Madison Square Garden on the night of October 1. Mr. Croker said last night that there was not a word of truth in the report, and that he would be glad to have Mr. Olney at the meeting.

GERMAN-AMERICANS' GOOD WORK.

A meeting of the Committee of Organization of